

## Chapter 30: Worksheet mark scheme (26 marks, **HL 30 marks**)

- 1** In business situations that require analysis of the impact of changing from one production method to another, what **three** main areas need to be considered? Give an example of each. **(6)**
- finance/cost, e.g. cost of new machinery
  - human resources, e.g. training, redundancy, recruitment
  - marketing, e.g. pricing, product quality
- 2** Why are small businesses more likely than large businesses to use job or batch production? **(1)**
- Big production lines require high amounts of finance that small businesses may not be able to raise.
- 3** List **three** factors that may influence choice of production line. **(3)**
- size of market
  - capital available
  - availability of skilled workforce
  - market demand for individualised products
- 4** Define the production types given in the table below. Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of each. **(SL 4 × 4 = 16)**
- (HL 5 × 4 = 20)**

Production type	Definition	Advantage	Disadvantage
Job	Skilled workforce produce a one-off item from start to finish, not on a production line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individual design possible</li> <li>• workers more motivated</li> <li>• high added value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• slow</li> <li>• labour intensive</li> <li>• often expensive</li> </ul>
Batch	Production is in stages. All items go through each stage before next stage is started.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one set of equipment can be used for different products</li> <li>• economies of scale</li> <li>• division of labour at each stage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many items in a batch will have to wait for all to finish each stage</li> </ul>

Flow/mass/line	Producing items in a continuous flow, often on a production line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>economies of scale</li> <li>lower labour costs if specialised jobs are unskilled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>worker boredom</li> <li>higher labour turnover</li> </ul>
Mass customisation	Use of CAD to allow special customer requests on a mass production line, e.g. Dell computers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mass production advantages</li> <li>customisation advantages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expensive capital equipment</li> <li>product design must be special to allow this</li> </ul>
<b>(HL only)</b> Cell	Split of flow production into groups to allow job rotation as a team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increased motivation</li> <li>work more varied/interesting</li> <li>staff turnover lower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more training needed – costly</li> <li>depends on worker flexibility</li> </ul>